REGISTERED No 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,784.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

[To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. S. Howrie, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th Jan. 1874, at 4 P.M.

January 1874.		February 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Tuticorin	1
„ Ruttanbherry	25	„ Colombo	2
„ Vingorla	25	„ Galle	3
„ Goa	26	„ Negapatam	6
„ Carwar	27	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Mangalore	27	„ Madras	8
„ Cannanore	28	„ Coconada	10
„ Tellicherry	29	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Calicut	29	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Beypore	29	„ Gopalpore	13
„ Cochin	30	„ Point Pedro	14
„ Aleppy	30	Arrives at CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line from any of the ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nuggeherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th January 1874, at 2 P.M.

Jan. 1874.		Feb. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSREH	4
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Mahomerah	4
„ Guadur	21	„ Fao	6
„ Muscat	23	„ Bushire	6
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bahrein	6
„ Linga	27	„ Lingah	9
„ Bushire	29	„ Bunder Abbas	13
„ Koweit	31	„ Muscat	15
„ Fao	31	„ Guadur	17
„ Mahomerah	31	„ Kurrachee	20
Arrive BUSREH	Feb. 1	Arrive BOMBAY	23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th January 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 628 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th January, 1874, at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at PERAWUL, PORBUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Coburn, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 28th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS.....—Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
Ditto 2ND CLASS..... „ 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE steam-ship MURIEL, 1,182 Tons, 700 H. P., will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 20th instant.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—1st Class, Rs. 450, Exclusive of Wines.

This Steamer has Cabins and Saloon accommodation on deck, and carries a Stewardess. For passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,220 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th January 1874. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	.....	£35 0	.....	£19-0
To Port Said	£35 0	.....	£28 0	.....	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	.....	£22 0	.....	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th December 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., of Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 15th, of each month. on the 1st

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£52	.....	£15	.....	£4	Without Coal.
„ Suez	16	.....	12	.....	9	
„ Port Said	38	.....	24	.....	9	
„ Alexandria	39	.....	25	.....	9-10	
„ Messina	50	.....	34	.....	14	
„ Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14	
„ Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14	
„ Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	.....	35	.....	14-10	With Coal.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA" to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or 2 previous to sailing.

For further particulars and terms of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

MESSRS. DOLLOND, OPTICIANS, OF 1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON

HAVING received information that TELESCOPES, &c., are now being sold in various parts of India stamped DOLLAN, and not Dolland, beg to state that they are not of their manufacture.

The above Reward will be paid to any one giving such information as shall lead to the conviction of the offenders.

All Telescopes now made by DOLLOND bear their Registered Number and Trade Mark,

Messrs. DOLLOND, 1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, whom all Orders will be immediately attended to.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 19th January, 1874, at 5 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,682 Tons, and 300 H. P.), Captain S. D. Shalland, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 12th January 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 27th January 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 24th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Dunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	Rs. a.	p	Rs. a.	p	Rs. a.	p
Oorun	2	0 0	0	2 0	0	4 0
Hog Island	2	0 0	0	1 0	0	2 0
Oolwa	3	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Rewas	2	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Dhurumtur	2	4 0	1	0 0	0	8 0
Thull	2	8 0	1	0 0	0	4 0
Alibaugh	3	0 0	1	4 0	0	6 0
Rewdunda	4	0 0	1	8 0	0	8 0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 2 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 3 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY,

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every day each way between SURAT and GOGO (Sundays excepted.)

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 3 0 0
Second Class	2 0 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

The Steamers leave Surat and Gogo in the morning according to the state of the tide between the hours of 5 A.M. and 9 A.M.

The Steamer leaving Surat on Saturdays proceeds direct to Bhownuggur, and starts from that port every Monday morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Ms. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Ms. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. MURIEL, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS at the Bunder.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Charterers, s.s. Muriel.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.
No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Brougham four-seated, boat shaped, open Carriages, Mail Phaetons, Shigram.

HARNESSES.

Just Received for Sale.

A fresh batch of plated and brass mounted Buggy, Dog Cart, and Carriage Harnesses, highly finished double selected and neat with 7 and brown reins; also few sets very handsome single plated mounted Pony Harness, Child's Perambulator, and few pairs of steel pole chains.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 14th January 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

THISDAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock p.m., at their room, Meadow Street, No. 40.

10 Cases Eau de Cologne.
1 „ Toys.
2 „ Hosiery.
2 „ Cutlery.
5 „ Beads.

On account of the concerned :—
18 Cases Allsop's Beer.
10 „ Bass's Beer.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 14th January 1874.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twists, &c., &c.

10 bales grey shirtings 7, 8, and 8½ lbs.
5 cases coloured prints, 26 yards.
7 „ silk border chootias.
21 reams printing papers, 103/126 lbs. each.
On account of the underwriters ex Clarence.
12 bales 122 reams damaged printing papers 40 lbs.
14 „ 141 „ „ 36/37 lbs.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Abdoolkayoom Surufally justice landed ex Bullimaree.

R.—W. B. D.—Bombay—100/102—3 cases York hams.
„ „ 103/107—3 „ side bacon.

AUCTION SALE OF BARSEE COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at 10 A.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Jutha of Runchor Mugjee the undermentioned cotton on account and at the risk of Messrs. Volkart Brothers by order of Heerachund Gulaichund.

The remaining 55 Dhokras of Barsee Cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th January 1873.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

At 1 P.M.

The property of S. J. Harrison, Esq.
One second-hand Kaglit-b-uilt brougham, in perfect order.
One Bengal Buggy on C. springs.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th January 1874.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862 VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S NORFOLK IRON WORKS,

NORWICH.

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.

IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.

IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.

CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.

IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Order through Merchants, or with references or payment no shipment.

*** State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORK NORWICH, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO COCHIN, AND IF INDUCEMENT OFFERS TOUCHING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE STEAMER PEARL, Captain C. Dorey, will leave this at 8 P.M., 16th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle.

C. A. BEYTS & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

Bombay, 14th January 1874.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Ms. THOMAS CRAWFORD CEASED in our FIRM from THIS DATE.

CRAWFORD & Co.

No. 3 Marine Street, Bombay, 13th January 1874.

GENERAL AVERAGE, PER S.S. MURIEL.

THE GENERAL AVERAGE STATEMENT being now ready, Consignees who have paid deposits can recover the balance due to them on application at our Office, producing their Deposit Receipts.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 12th January 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the JAVA, Captain Miller, with 1,686 Tons WESTMINSTER BRYMBO MAIN STEAM COAL, shipped by S. Lewis, Esq., has ARRIVED, and is ready to UNLOAD, and that, failing Boats being sent alongside within twenty-four hours, the Cargo will be landed on account and at the risk and expense of those concerned.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 13th January 1874. Agents.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Grand Arsenal, on FRIDAY next, the 16th instant, at 11 A.M., on account of Government, a quantity of UNSERVICEABLE MISCELLANEOUS ORDNANCE and CAMP EQUIPAGE STORES.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit on the lots being knocked down, which amount to be her with the lots will be forfeited if they are not removed within three days.

CHARLES CLARKE, Lieut. Col.,
Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.
Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 13th January 1874.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.

PRICE LISTS, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—As a sound and delicate Dinner or Table Wine this holds a very high character. A better Claret for every day use no one would desire.

Per Dozen—Rs. 10.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Produces a *Claret Cup* which touches perfection. Possesses the aroma without the acrimony of crude spices.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo Chirettine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.—A powerfully stimulating Tonic for adults. Enriches the blood and resuscitates muscular energy.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD, OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Contains Iron and Lime, and is recommended for infantile debility (under medical advice), and for delicate adults.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the *recipé* was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

MANILLA CIGARS.—Number Twos; of exceptionally fine quality.

Per Box of 100—Rs. 7-8.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS & CIGARS.—Our own brands.

Flaneur,	per box of	100	Rs.	2 8 0
Pelerin	do.	125	„	2 12 0
Marquise	do.	150	„	2 8 0

AKEODERMA.—From its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the *Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.*

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8. Per Dozen—Rs. 15.

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.—This contains Phosphorous intimately combined, and is *infallible* in the destruction of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, and Birds.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ROWLAND and CO.,
SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers and bottle,*;

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wenzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON N.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Wandsingtan Street. | LONDON. 64, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

NOTICES.

THE FLOATING THEATRE,
MAIDAN.

THE GREAT
MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE.

Ms. A. FEITELSOHN has much pleasure in announcing to the Public of Bombay, that he will erect the above Theatre on the Maidan, on the exact spot lately occupied by

CHIARINI'S ITALIAN CIRCUS,

WHERE THE

GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE

WILL RE-APPEAR IN AN

ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.

THE FLOATING THEATRE

WILL BE READY ON OR ABOUT JANUARY 17TH, 1874.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.

TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 19th instant, for LAYING the TRACK of the TRAMWAY from the Wellington Fountain to Pydowoo Tank.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

For Specifications and any information apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 12th January 1874.

SALTPETRE.—Parties desirous of supplying about 150 tons of SALTPETRE during the next 12 months for the use of the Gunpowder Manufactory at Kirkee, near Poona, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned, who will receive Tenders up to the 28th February 1874.

THOMAS T. HAGGARD, Colonel,
Agent for Gunpowder.

Gunpowder Factory Office, Kirkee, 8th January 1874.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Ms. DAVID E. GOSTLING in our Firm CEASED on the 31st ultimo.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st, Jan. 1874.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned has THIS DAY commenced practice as an ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER. He is prepared to make Designs for Iron Bridges, Civil and Public Buildings, to advise and arbitrate on Profess onal Matters, and to make Final Measurements and Accounts of Contract Works.

DAVID E. GOSTLING, C.E.,
Fellow Royal Inst. Brit. Architects

Office, National Bank Building, Bombay, 1st Jan. 1874.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of :

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGN
AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED, PER S. S. ATHOL, A CONSIGNMENT OF
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
OILMANSTORES.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

JUST LANDED, A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
REDGATE & CO.'S HAMS AND BACON.

PRIME YORK HAMS, in Canvas..p. lb. 14 as. Cash.
WILTSHIRE BACON, in sides of about 27 lbs..... „ 11 as. „

BASS' BEER,
BOTTLED BY CAMERON AND SAUNDERS,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Casks of 3 dozen Quarts..... per doz. Rs. 5 12 0
„ 6 dozen Pints..... „ 3 12 0

BREAKFAST
AND
DINNER CLARETS,
IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

STILL HOCKS
AND
SPARKLING MOSELLE,
LANDING PER S. S. DIDO,
QUARTS AND PINTS.

TH. BICHE LATOUR'S
CELEBRATED

COGNAC VIEUX, Green Label, per dozen ..... Rs. 24 0 0
COGNAC VIEUX, White Label „ ..... „ 21 0 0

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON TAKING FIVE DOZENS.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WINES.—FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Sparkling Moselle	Rs.	20	per doz. Qts.
Sparkling Hock	„	20	„ „
Claret Chateau Carmeuil	„	14	„ „
Claret St. Estephe	„	10	„ „
Claret Medoc	„	9	„ „
Pale Sherry	„	16	„ „

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 8th January 1874.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25 per dozen.

R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	„	20 „
Do. Vino de Pasto	„	22 „
J. Sandbach & Son's	„ Rs. 17 &	24 „
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	„	24 „
M. F. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	„	28 „
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils	„	23 „
Do.	„ Qts.	45 „
Do. Magnums	„	88 „
Arthur H. Browning's	„ Qts.	30 „
J. Sandbach and Son's	„	20 „
Do. do.	„ Pts.	11 „
BRANDY—Raynal & Co.'s Superior	„	24 „
CLARET—Montbenil Frane Fils Aine	„	16 „
Chateau Belair St. Julien 1865	„	16 „
Chateau Delorme Margaux	„	16 „
R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe	„	14 „
Do. Margaux	„	17 „

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co. :—

SHERRY	Rs.	25 per Dozen.
Ditto	„	15 „
CLARET, Yellow Seal	„	12 „
Ditto Red Seal	„	10 „
GIESSLER'S CHAMPAGNE	„	40 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1873.

WINES and SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY and CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE,
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL,
MATHERAN.

TERMS—MODERATE.

JEEWANJEE & CO.

SMITH'S PRIVATE HOTEL,
21, MAZAGON ROAD, BYCULLA,
FOR
OFFICERS, GENTLEMEN, and FAMILIES.
TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY STATIONED IN BOMBAY.

MR. and Mrs. SMITH beg to draw the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to their HOTEL, where every comfort and convenience may be obtained at MODERATE CHARGES.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S

SPECIAL KIT

FOR

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 13TH JANUARY.

EXCHANGE on London remains firm at our quotations, the tendency being both for ready and forward Bills against sellers.

In Government Securities we have not heard of any alteration in values calling for special mention.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 13/16d. to 2/2d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 11d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
Credits, do.	1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10½d.
Bills in francs 3 months' sight	242 to 242½.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	98⅞.
Do demand	100 3/16. to ¼.
On Madras 30 days' sight	99⅞
Do, demand	par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. to 220.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	108 ⅞ to 109 n.
Four & half per cent.	104¾
Four per cent.	102¾
New French Loan 6 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	¾ per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	¼ " "
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do. to 3 months'	5½ "
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6½ "
Do.	on Merchandize	7½ "
Cash Credit	do. to 3 months'	6½ "
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6½ "
Do.	do.	7½ "
Bank Bills		6½ "
Mercantile Paper		6 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-12
Ounces	" 16
Mexican Dollars	" 222
France	" 136
Bar Silver	" 107½
Gold Leaf	" 17-2½
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	" 17-½
Australian Gold 100 touch	" 17

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

THE steamer South Tyne engaged 750 tons wheat for Liverpool at 57s. 6d. Rates both by steam and sail are firmer. The Sea Gull, steamer, obtained Rs. 22 per ton and Calcutta port charges—Calcutta and back.

London	Cotton, Cheese, Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabolitanes	£2 5s. 0d.
	Oil bdls	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 15s. 0d.
Venice		£3 7s. 6d.
Trieste		£3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool		£3 5s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 17s. 6d.
	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d.
hina	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 30 per ton.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY, 13TH JANUARY.

MARKET weak for Spinning shares. Bank of Bombay, Colaba, and other Land shares firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ ch.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. c.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
12,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	777½
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	285
9,350	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,110
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	132
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

———	£20	21|2-2|0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	241
———	£20	10|9-1|0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
———	£20	43-10|2	do.	Ditto	
———	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
———	£18	19|6-9|1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,280
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Fenre Land & Pier Co, Ld.	114
750	2,000	2,000	30p.c.	Mazagon Land	
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,550
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,845
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Bhowanipur M. & P. Co.	1,975
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	60*	Bombay United	1,250
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	95*	Broach Mills	300
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,815
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,750
[illegible]	[illegible]	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,345
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,480
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,315
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	150 p.c.	Oriental	3,750
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	200 p.c.	Royal	2,325
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	...	Soondercbas Spinning	1,780

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	180 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,625
200	2,000	1,100	150p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	910
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
200	2,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
100	12,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	5,500
20	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,380
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	900
20	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	275
200	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	900
200	2,000	all	60	Colaba Press Co.	3,500
100	2,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co.	2,700
100	5,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	4,800
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framjee Cowasji Press Co.	430
200	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co	655
25	5,000	1,462	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	775
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	580
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,900
100	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Samson's Press Co.	850
400	850	750	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	515
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,155
25	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	80 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
400	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Volkart United Press Co.	925

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

———	2,500	1,500	125p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,370
1,000	50	all	44p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	5 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	12½ p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	20
———	500	all	45 pc.	Preacher & Co	423
———	150	all	80 pc.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	48

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There has been almost no change in the state of the market, and prices are quite unaltered. The following sales are reported to have taken place yesterday :—

2,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	8¼ lbs.	at Rs.	5 0 0
1,000	"	"	40	39	8¼	at	5 2 0
1,250	"	Mulmulla	32	14	3	at	2 0 0
6 C	pairs	Dhoties	40	10	...	at	1 14 0

COTTON.

The market of Liverpool has again become firm as it is advised by Reuter's of the 12 th instant, with sales amounting to about 18,000 bales, of which 2,000 are on account of speculation and for export, and of which 3,000 are Surats, which are reported quiet but steady. In prices we have scarcely any alteration to notice, Fair Dhollerah being quoted of 5 7/16d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5¾d., and Hingunghaut at 7¼d. per lb. There is however a rise of 1/16d. per lb. in Mid Orleans which has advanced to 8¾d. There has been an advance of 1s. in wheat. The market for Coffee is still very strong, with prices ruling in favour of sellers. Money continues in moderate demand, and large payments are being made into the Bank of England. In the Manchester market there has been more business doing, but no change is given in our former quotations. The Cotton market here has, in consequence of the slightly favourable tone of the market at home, become rather firmer, with an advance in prices of one to two rupees per candy. The majority of purchasers seemed unwilling to agree to the higher prices asked by sellers, in consequence of which business done on European account amounted only to about 600 candies. The following are our closing rates :—

New Comrawuttee (Feb. delivery)		Rs. 201 to Rs.	202
" Akote	" "	" 203 to "	204
" Broach M. G.	March "	" 224 to "	226
" Hingunghaut	Jan. "	" 237 to "	238
" Dholleriah	April "	" 186 to "	187
Old Dholleriah		" 172 to "	176
" Surguzee		" 184 to "	185
" Vingoula		" 171 to "	174

The undermentioned purchases were yesterday effected by European firms :—

25	Candies New Jalgaum F.P.B	at Rs.	186
25	" Akote	at "	203½
25	" Wagur	at "	194
150	" Khandeish (W. S.)	at "	168-71
50	" "	at "	173-80
25	" "	at "	183
50	" Dholleriah (April)	at "	185
25	" Barsee	at "	194
25	" Old Burgat	at "	162
50	" Veravul	at "	146-48
50	" Veeramgaum	at "	155
25	" Nuggur	at "	194
15	" Kirkee	at "	187
50	" Dholleriah	at "	168

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Java	Miller	Liverpool, Sept. 27.
	Night Hawk	Blaney	Mauritius, Dec. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Ath-ll (s)	Scott	Liverpool.
	St. Pierre	Sellsberry	Mauritius.
	Golconda (s)	Fraser	China &c.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeill	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Ship Hahnemann, Thomson to Rangoon.

Barque Limerick Lass, Yeaton, to New York via Allepey.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Punjab, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Barque Berryer, to Mauritius.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12-3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=27 feet.

January 1874.	Mean of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 6 P.M., and 10 P.M.							Wind.	
	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air	Wet-bulb Thermometer	Dew Point	Relative Humidity of Air. Extent of Cloud by (0 to 10)	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	General Direction.	Movements in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O		O	O		Mls
5	29·975	76·1	68·3	64·3	·675	0·0	82·7	66·0	N, NNE, N, NE, N. NE, WNW, NW, NNW.	351
6	·984	75·8	68·0	64·1	·680	0·0	82·0	68·9	NNW, NE, ENE, W, WNW, NNE.	151
7	·971	74·8	68·1	64·2	·716	1·0	80·6	67·9	NE. NW, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE, NE.	208
8	·984	74·7	66·4	61·9	·648	0·0	80·2	68·8	NE, NW, NNW, NNE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N, NNE.	291
9	·959	74·3	65·3	60·1	·620	0·0	80·4	65·8	NNE, N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.	254
10	·951	74·4	67·2	63·2	·694	0·2	80·0	66·2	N, E, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, NE.	198
11	·969	73·8	65·1	60·2	·635	5·0	79·6	67·3	ESE, NNE, N, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.	279

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel, s, 400 barrels alum, Bell Brandes' ..rg and Co ; 273 bundles iron sheets, Abdoolally Sumroodin.

Caradoc, s, 6 cases thread, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

FROM LONDON.

Lorne, s, 22 cases provisions, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons ; 185 packages iron nail, Tyabally Adumjee ; 111 cases window glass, Abdoolhoosein Allybhoy ; 45 kegs iron nails, Ameeroodin Fazulally ; 500 boxes candles, H. B. Jeejeebhoy.

Athell, s, 50 cases old tom, C Bounevialle and Co.

Yedo, s, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Alnwick Castle, 10 casks brandy, 1 cask port, and 4 hogs' casks rum, E M Settna.

British Sceptre, 8 casks sherry, M B Settna.

Strathclyde, s, 370 packages gun powder, Soomar Veera.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Susanne, 124 cases claret, 10 cases sherry, and 12 cases port, L. Sibille and Co.

Burdigala, 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mistress of the Seas, 142 bales cotton, Vulubdass Mankhund ; 3,220 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 600 bags linseed, Samjee Veerjee ; 200 bales hemp rope, Dayal Rutonsey.

Lady Allan, 575 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Framjee Scaly and Co.

Benefactress, 50 bales cotton, Lallbdhur Visram ; 250 bags sursee seed, Sonderdass Mooljee ; 220 bundles myrabolisms, R Angus and Co.

Caradoc, s, 8 bales hides, Cornrathoy Ebram ; 10 bales hides and skins, Seokoor Futtabhoy ; 11 bales hides and skins, Remtoola Goolam Mahomed ; 27 bales wool, Vizbhoocundass Amrutlall ; 110 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass ; 27 bales cotton, Camptell Mitchell and Co ; 106 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten ; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 27 bales cotton, Muthooradass Chapsey ; 51 bales cotton, Premjee Ookerda ; 160 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co ; 37 bales cotton, V Poonsey and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 50 bales wool, H Gangjee ; 50 cases ginger, Sonderdass Mooljee ; 130 bales hemp, Matheoradass Nuthoo ; 35 bales wool, Persi Luckmedass.

W H Atkinson, s, 800 bags wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co ; 500 packages wet dates, Woosman Wydins ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 534 bags wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co.

Dunraven, s, 200 cwts horns, Hajee Mahomed Natha ; 3,000 bundles coir yarn, Mackinlay Simpson and Co.

Benefactress, 160 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Lorne, s, 1,120 packages wet dates, Enderjee Moonsey ; 112 bales hemp, Girdhur Mooljee ; 5 bales wool waste and 50 bales wool, Verjee Vassonjee ; 62 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee ; 62 bales cotton, Canjeebhoy Lalljee and Co ; 125 bales cotton, Gordhundass Khutow and Co ; 76 bags coffee, Dossubhoy Merwanjee and Co ; 30 bales waste, Kessowjee Toolsidass.

Muriel, s, 1,000 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co ; 35 bales wool, Sonderdass Mooljee ; 130 cwts horns, N Gangjee.

Sunda, s, 20 bales wool, Jairaz Peerbhoy ; 81 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow ; 35 bales wool, Coovurjee Nursey ; 11 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bertha, s, 2,700 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Sunda, s, 75 cases silk, Behreed Brothers ; 142 bags black pepper, Tarachund Dwarkadass ; 50 cases oilcanum, Peerbhoy Nuthoo ; 38 bags coffee, 18 cases fishmaws, 8 cases peacok feathers and 3 cwts horns, Mooljeebhoy Ganjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Sunda, s, 250 bales cotton, Ewart Latham Co ; 200 bales cotton, George Lockart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Stamford, s, 200 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co ; 160 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Golconda, s, 10 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 6 chests opium, J Gunpatroy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Golconda, s, 13½ chests opium, Samruthroy Khatseydass.

MILITARY

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 12.

Nicholl, Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, from Fort William.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 29.

McDonald, Lieutenant, Bengal 2-1st Regiment, to rejoin, to Ranechket.

JANUARY 12.

Nicholl, Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, on furlough, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 10.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Col David Brown, of the Madras Army, having vacated his appointment as Comr of the Tenasserim Division in British Burmah on succeeding to Colonel's allowances, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to reappoint him to that office from the 1st inst, subject to the approval of H M's Secy of State for India.

Mr H. Priestley, B C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of six months' leave on medical certificate.

H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Col J. B. Dennys to act as an Additional Comr of the Nagpore Division in the Central Provinces from the 1st January 1874, until further orders.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr J. W. Dalrymple to resign H M's B C S from the 2nd Sept last.

Mr R. Obbard, of H M's B C S, reported his arrival at Jubbulpore on the 27th ultimo.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr H. R. Madocks to resign H M's B C S, with effect from the 1st instant.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been granted by H M's Secy of State for India six months' extension of leave on medical certificate :—

D. W. Marsden and F G. Millett

The following promotions in the Police Department of British Burmah are sanctioned by the Govr-Genl in Council, with effect from the 16th Aug 1873 :—

Mr T. W. Wood, Asst Supt of Police, and Offg Supt, 5th Grade, to be a Supt of that grade.

Mr R. C. Stevenson, Offg Asst Supt of Police, confirmed in that appointment.

The Rev A. O. Hardy, having reported his return to duty, his services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Beng'l.

The Rev J. Brown, appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the 29th ultimo.

The Rev W. J. Rowland, appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the 19th ultimo.

The Rev W. J. Rowland is appointed to officiate temporarily as Chaplain of Jubbulpore

The services of the Rev W. MacCarthy and Rev W. Brock are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces.

Surg Maj S. C. Townsend assumed charge of the Office of Sanitary Commissioner with the Govt of India on the forenoon of the 22nd ultimo.

The provis onal recognition by the Govt of India of Mr. H. Barckhausen as Actg Consul for the German Empire at Rangoon, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

H M's Government has been pleased to confirm the recognition by the Govt of India of Mr. H. H. Martin as Consular Agent at Chittagong for the German Empire.

H M's Government has been pleased to confirm the recognition by the Govt of India of Mr Adolphe Aubert as Actg Consular Agent for Italy and Belgium at Rangoon.

The Govr-Genl in Council has nominated and appointed the following persons to be a Commission for the purposes mentioned in the Act :—The Hon F. L. Beaufort, B C S, president. Maj Genl C. A. Barwell, C. B., and Moonshee Ameer Ali Khan, Bahadoor.

Dr J Robb assumed charge of the office of Civil Surgeon at Zanzibar on the forenoon of the 17th Nov 1873.

Mr A. Elliot, Offg Asst Comr of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has passed with credit the prescribed test in Mahratta by the higher standard.

Mr. Cumming White, C S, and Maj and Collr at Futtehpoor, is appointed an Offg Political Asst of the 3rd Class, and posted to Rajpootana as Offg Supt of the Rajpootana (State) Railway during Capt Law's absence on furlough to Europe, or until further orders.

Surg R Harvey, M D, in medical charge of the 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days from the 1st proximo, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to embarking for Europe on furlough.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg Maj P F Bellew is appointed to officiate as Assy Master of the Bombay Mint, during the absence on privilege leave of Surg Maj H W Graham, on until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer of the Royal Engineers, who has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported his arrival on the date specified :—

Lieut W H White are placed temporarily at the disposal of the P W Department.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieut Col George Hutchinson, C S I, Bl S C, Insptr Genl of Police, and Under Secy to Government Civil (Police) Department, Punjab, —for 1 year.

Lieut Col (Brev Col) Henry King, Bl S C, Comdt 13th N I,—for 2 years.

Capt Wardlaw Cortlandt Anderson, Bl S C 3rd Squadron Officer, 3rd Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for 1 year.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years service, including six years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified to H M's approval :—

Capt (Brev Lieut Col) Cha les Nedham, 4th Jany 1874.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bl S C, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Maj, from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Capt. (Brev Maj) Maunsell Mark Prendergast, 4th Jan 1874.

The services of Lieut J E Broadbent, B E, Secretary, Torpedo and Defence Committee, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the P W Department.

Hony Captain and Depy Comsy John Charles Palphroyman, of the Ordnance Comst Department, having been declared by a Medical Committe to be unfit for further service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, and granted the invalid pension of his rank, viz., Rs. 240 per mensem with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieut Col William Briggs, Bl S C, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Class,—for 2 years,

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Lieut (Brev Capt) George William Beresford,—9th Jany 1874.

The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Lieut Seymour Duncan Barrow,—4th Jan 1874.

The service of Lieut Col A. McKenzie, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, for special employment under the Commissioner of Patna.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F Fitzjames, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, N W Provinces, Provincial Establishment, having reported his return from furlough on the 7th Dec, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

Mr B L Locke, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Bengal, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W Department, with effect from 30th Septr 1873.

Mr W Ball is appointed to the P W Department as an Asst, 3rd Grade, and posted to the N W Provinces, with effect from the 7th May 1873.

Capt P Lambert, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, on return from furlough, is re-posted to the Provincial Establishment of the P W Department in the Punjab.

Mr J B Braddon, Asst. 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is appointed to officiate as an Asst Controller, 3rd Grade, and posted to the office of the Acct Genl, Pr W Department.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Leave of absence on private affairs for one year without pay, is granted to Mr J H O'Brien, Probationary 4th Grade Asst Surveyor, with effect from the 16th July 1873.

M G A McGill, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Sur eyor, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st Jany 1874, vice Mr H J Ie lat, Supernumerary, on furlough.

Lieut D McLeod, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, has been transfer ed from the Pyaboi Div sion, Special Military Works, to the 2nd Allahabad Division, Special Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of 22nd Dec 1873.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr A S Knolles, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Moo tan on the forenoon of the 8th inst, and is posted to the Upper Sindh Di t ict.

Mr W E Durant Asst, 3rd Grade, transferred to this line from the Central Office of Accounts, Rajpootana, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 19th inst, and is attached to the Centr l Office of Accounts of this line.

Mr E Hawkes, Asst Engineer is posted to the Khanpore Division, Mooltan District.

SCINDIA (STATE) RAILWAY

Capt A G Begbie, R E, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Agra on the 23rd instant afternoon.

D A Dunn, Esq, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Office as personal Asst to the Supg Engr, with effect from the 1st instant, when he assumed charge of this duty.

Mr E O'Toole, Asst Engr, posted to this line by Govt of India, reported his arrival at Agra on the 31st Dec 1873 afternoon.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEY.

Mr W J Fahie, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Ajmere on the forenoon of the 4th Dec. 1873.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Jan 10.)

Mr S. Ismay, Asst Comr, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties at Bilaspur on the 18th ultimo.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Col J. B. Dennys, acting as additional Comr of the Nagpur Division, to be, while so acting, an additional Sessions Judge in the Nagpur Division, and to direct that Col Dennys shall try all cases committed to the Court of Sessions of that Division during such time as he shall be additional Sessions Judge.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Col J. B. Dennys with the powers of a Comr, to be exercised within the limits of the Nagpur Division during such time as he shall act as additional Comr of that Division.

Maj C. L. R. Glasford, Depy Comr, Chanda, rejoined from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties from Mr. T. Drysdale, off c. Depy Comr., on the 25th ultimo.

M. j H. I. Lugard, appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, assumed charge of the Hoshungabad District from Col J. B. Dennys, Depy Comr, on the 29th ultimo.

Capt H B Jacob, Inspr of Schools, Southern Circle, assumed charge of his duties from Mr D Carnduff, on the 3rd ultimo.

Mr D Carnduff, Inspr of Schools, Northern Circle, assumed charge of his duties from Mr Hari Gopal Padhye, B. A., on the 5th ultimo.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Magistrates of the 3rd Class :—

Mr L. K Lawrie, Asst Comr in the Jubbulpur District.

Mr F C Berry, Asst Comr, in the Sambalpore District.

Mr F W Fox, Asst Comr, in the Nimar District.

Mr G F Chatterton, Asst Dist Supt of Police, assumed charge of his duties at Hoshungabad on 9th ultimo.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Magistrates of the 1st Class :—

Mr H. Bartlet, C S, Asst Comr, in the District of Damoh.

Mr R H Finch, B A, C S, Asst Comr, in the District of Wardha.

Coll J B Dennys, appointed additional Comr of the Nagpur Division, assumed charge of his duties on the 7th inst.

The undermentioned officers and gentlemen have passed the prescribed departmental examination, higher standard :—

Mr H Bartlet, C S, Asst Comr.

Mr R H Finch, B A, C S, Asst Comr.

Lieut S J Dunlop, A S Engr, 2nd Grade P W Department Central Provinces, is permitted to proceed to Bombay, on the 12th instant, to appear before a Medical Board, prior to applying for sick leave to England.

Mr H Hooper, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, P W Department, Central Provinces, is transferred from the Nagpur and Chattisgarh (State) Railway Survey Division, to the Punch Irrigation Division, with effect from the 15th current. Mr Hooper, however, will continue to hold charge of the Nagpur and Chattisgarh Railway Survey duties.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 19	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 19	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 16	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Feb. 7	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	Jan. 27	4-30 P.M.	packet
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 19	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under :—

7 P.M.

Monday ..... Jan. 19.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—

4 P.M.

Tuesday ..... Jan. 27 Tuesday ..... Feb. 10

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The next Australian Mail will leave as under :—

Saturday ..... Feb. 7

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

Kurrachee and Persian Gulf steamers will leave as under :—

Friday ..... † Jan. 16 Monday ..... Jan. 1

† Persian Gulf steamer.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular date.	*Supplemental date.*
Monday ..... Jan. 19	Monday ..... Jan. 26

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4.

down to in a small drawing-room, but in the hands of the Herr the effects are really grand. What an amount of piping and tom-tomming it would save in a Hindoo temple, and how it would add to the harmony of the Pagan proceedings! Electricity enters largely into its mechanism, and, by means of wires, bells are chimed in one part of the hall, drums are beat in another; here is thunder evolved from sheet iron; and there a piece of mechanism imitates a downright monsoon shower; at another part cannons are fired; while all the time electric sparks of the most vivid and intense blue are playing about the keys and stops of the Electric-Moteur in every direction. I could fancy Hunooman coming down and nautching to the music of this machine with considerable delight. At the Lyric there is the best mysterious cabinet I ever saw. It put me in a state of complete puzzledom. It is the little pea over again but in human proportions. When apparently quite full it is most empty, and has always one or two people in it when you are ready to swear every one has gone out. Then a lady, not a bad looking one by any means, is placed in an enchanted box, enveloped in a sack which puts me in mind of dark deeds I have read of at the Golden Horn, locked up, corded up, covered over, and yet she frees herself in a few minutes. Then, after some really good singing and Katerina Glinka's performance on the violin, comes the "Mesmeric Suspension," mechanical doubtless, though no mechanism could my eye detect. A lady, another well favoured one, is made to appear floating in mid-air, apparently in mesmeric sleep, during which various tinted rays of the lime light are thrown upon her, and by means of changes of costume she is made to assume several characters.

Her Majesty has been pleased to revoke the license—ticket-of-leave—granted to John or Charles Lundgren—alias Jean Luie—and that enterprising perjurer is now enjoying the royal hospitalities at Pentonville. The convict now repents him of the evil, and stated at Bow Street to Sir Thomas Henry he had been encouraged to say what he did. Counsel is now engaged preparing the charges on which he will be tried, and it is to be hoped this arch imposter will reap a full crop of deserts.

The capture, in the Uxbridge Road the other day, of an escaped convict reminds us of a deed of heroism in common life which will well bear repetition. At present the police are the best abused of men, but Constable Henry Tidbury, 48 X, is a brave fellow and deserves to stand on the same niche of fame as the sentry at Pompeii, who remained firm to his post when the ashes of Vesuvius were overwhelming the doomed city. About two years ago this constable was in charge of a convict named Tobias Shaw, between Kilburn and Camden-town stations, and the train was proceeding at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Having stooped forward to hear what was said by a fellow passenger seated opposite to him, Tidbury felt his prisoner move from beside him and in an instant saw him leap out of the door. Immediately the policeman jumped after him, but, as might be expected, fell prostrate on the rails. When he gained his legs he ran after the man, but fell again and remained insensible for a few minutes. Ascertaining that the convict had got over a wall nearly six feet high, he scaled it also and called upon him to surrender. Shaw however, from the top of another wall, answered that it was "now his chance and he meant to keep it" and so escaped. By mere chance the two met, and Tidbury once more took his man. Mr. Serjeant Cox in referring to the case awarded this gallant fellow the extravagant sum of £2, and expressed a wish that in the opinion of the Court Colonel Henderson should bestow on him some solid and substantial recognition of his distinguished services.

In a day or two ex-Marshal Bazaine will leave the Petit Frainon for the Islet of Sainte Marguerite, his future home for the next twenty years or till some change of government cancels his unjust sentence. I understand that General du Barrail, the Minister of War, has given orders that the prisoner is to be treated with the greatest consideration, though at present to stop the howlings of the Republican party he is obliged to conform to prison regulations, no friends except his family and those provided with special passes being allowed to see him, nor is he permitted to receive or write any letters without their being opened and received by the Colonel in charge of him. The gallant old soldier bears up bravely under his terrible misfortune, has never lost his self-possession, and busies himself arranging his family affairs. His house in Paris is for sale. This prison discipline will be relaxed when Bazine reaches his island home. Sainte Marguerite is one of two islands, distant about two kilometres from Cannes, is oval in shape, and seven kilometres in circumference. It is a pleasant spot covered to the eastward with a forest of marine pines, and is famous for having detained several State prisoners, amongst others the "Man of the Iron Mask," who has puzzled so many historians. Monseigneur de Broglie, Bishop of Ghent, and uncle of the present Minister, was confined here for some time during the First Empire, and writes of it—"The white sails of the boat which skimmed the blue waters so close to me, and the sea fowl which hovered over my head between my prison and the glorious southern sky, filled me with a perpetual desire for freedom which I certainly should not have felt in any ordinary prison." Should confinement in this Mediterranean island prove too irksome for the Marshal he will find it no difficult task to escape and plenty of hands willing to aid in it. The garrison of the Redoute de la Convention is to be increased. Madame Bazaine with her children will reside at Cannes. The press of Italy and Germany is entirely against this unjust condemnation. His master had seven million friends in France of whom some are left, and Bazaine will not die a prisoner. A correspondent of the *Standard* tells us that much dissatisfaction exists in France at present amongst the middle classes, whose sons, under the operation of the new military law, have to serve one year in the ranks and to submit *solens volens* to all the unpleasant drudgeries of the soldier's life. What would a son of a Regent or Bond Street shop-keeper, or some of those nice young men we see behind the counter at Jay's, Marshal and Snelgrove, Peter Robinson, or Howell and James say to being forced to sweep up the barrack yard, to remove the dung from stables, and clean out the regimental cloaca? How different is the position of the French soldier from that of those lucky gunners I three years ago saw inhabiting those palatial barracks at Poona and Kirkee. Private Tommy Atkins, what would you say to the treatment Private Jacques Bonhomme receives? In French barracks there are no lavatories, and yet, like you, the men must have their hands and faces clean for early parade. You have every appliance, their ablutions are ingenious, primitive, and singularly nasty—"*Ah! quel plaisir d'être soldat.*" These fellows meet the difficulty by taking a quantity of water in their mouths and with that water wash their hands and faces! Basin and soap is tabooed in the army of France.

I desire to give Indian pawn-brokers a hint. I don't suppose they are more honest than their fellow-craft of the West; indeed, at this distance I may make bold and tell them that they are a lot of unmitigated rascals without any of the smartness of the Brooklyn "uncle," and they should take a leaf out of his very cute book. This American swindler "did" three gentlemen by this rather clever process. He pledged in his own office a worthless Brummagem ring, made of oxide of gold or some like imitation, and apparently worth 20 dollars. The ticket for this bogus pledge, on which a loan of 5 dollars appears to have been made, is then dropped in the street near "my uncle's" door to tempt the cupidity of the first wayfarer. Very soon up comes Mr. William Ford, who picks up the prize, and with more cupidity than rectitude determines to have the ring down the spout. He generously allows two friends to "stand in" and they agree to share and share alike the proceeds of the redemption. One of three is a Mr. Cohen, and that name is decidedly Israelitish. Jew or no Jew, he and his two friends are done, for on taking the ring to a jeweller they found it valued at three cents and their pockets lightened of 20 dollars and Lombardian interest.

The *Court Journal* gives us the interesting intelligence that Mr. Archibald Brown's child has been named Victoria in the presence of the Queen, the Princess Louis of Hesse, and Princess Beatrice, Her Majesty standing godmother and the Dean of Windsor performing the ceremony. Archibald is own brother to Mr. John Brown of Windsor, Balmoral, Osborne, and the rumble of the royal carriages. Such a proceeding is enough to put the name of Victoria out of fashion and to bring that of Brown in. We hear too much of this barelegged gillie.

The great billiard tournament is at an end, and Cook the champion has upheld his claim to be the best performer that ever handled a cue. The final heats were between him and L. Kilkenny of Huddersfield, the best of three games of 500 up, the latter receiving 130 points. In the first game Cook proved victorious by 36 points, his chief break being 216, partly made up by fifty-seven consecutive spot hazards. Cook commenced the second game with sixteen spots, when he lost position, but soon regaining it made forty more "reds" and followed these winning hazards with splendid all-round play. Again getting the red in the right place he holed it three times, and had then to put up with a few losing hazards and cannons. When the score stood 260 the spot stroke became practicable, and with unerring precision he holed the red fifty-six times. The break thus numbered 430, and included one hundred and eighteen spot hazards. His last shot was to hole the red and screw back on the white, one of the most beautiful strokes ever played. He thus won the game and the table by 337 points, and the 500 were scored in thirty-five minutes.

Articles have been signed and a deposit of £25 staked for a match for £200, and the aquatic championship of England, between Joseph Sadler of Teddington, and Robert Bagnall of Ouseburn, Newcastle, to be rowed on the 16th April next from the Star and Garter at Putney to the ship at Mortlake. Both men have gone into training.

I am prepared for a good deal of in-and-out running amongst the young horses next season, for there has been a sort of epidemic amongst them at Newmarket, and Newstead, the trainer's stable, has been heavily visited. Many of the two-year olds will be unable to meet their spring engagements. Most of the "cracks" of 1873 are located at head-quarters, but I have not heard that Eccosais, Feu d'Amour, Marsworth, Couronne de Fer, Aquilon or the unconquered Miss Toto have suffered. In looking over the performances of last season I have come to the conclusion that the French bred Montargis is *the* horse of the year, and within a stone of the great Stirling over his own ground. How this horse ran so badly in the Derby I cannot fathom, for before starting from Paris he was tried and proved to be as good and even better than his two-year old form gave promise of. His victory in the Cambridgeshire was *the* three year old achievement of the year, and had he been as well on Epsom Downs as he was that day on Newmarket Heath "the blue ribbon" would have gone across the Channel for the second time. The French owners have little chance of securing it in 1874. Mr. Lefevre is not French but International, and if Fordham is ever destined to win the great race he will have a brilliant opportunity. Mr. Lefevre must win the Grand Prix, as the only horse engaged of any note to oppose his twenty-three nominations is Mr. Merry's Glenalmond. Novateur, in the Franco-English stable, is a very improving sort of animal, and will be worth following for this event as well as for his other engagements next year. Alfred Hayhoe has in training at Newmarket a yearling brother to Blue Grown, named Cereleus, after the order of the Blue Monks of Spain, and I hear this youngster very highly spoken of. Mr. Verrall and other clerks of courses have been before the Grand National Hunt Committee—it has been peculiarly busy of late—and have been warned against cutting down or "easing" any fence in a steeple-chase line, and it has furthermore been impressed on them that they should in all hurdle races put up proper hurdles in a sufficient manner to compel horses to jump them. The Earl of Rosslyn has sustained a great loss by the death of Flyaway from an internal rupture. Mr. H. F. Vyner has purchased the Fairfield estate near York, and is re-arranging and proving the stud farm accommodation. Morgan La Faye, the dam of Marie (Maria of the ring) Stuart, has gone on a visit to Scottish Chief. This horse and Lord Clifden are very popular sires, and several mares have arrived to them from the Continent. After the three days frost which necessitated a postponement of the Kingsbury Meeting a successful resumption was made on Tuesday, and the backers had a good day, for four out of the five favourites won. General confirmed the reputation he made last week by winning the Hyde Hurdle Handicap very cleverly, the unlucky Altesse again struggling into a place. Mr. Yates' grey Copernicus, whose second performance at Croydon I wrote of as not being correct, found no difficulty in disposing of the Duke of Hamilton's Malgre Tout in the Maiden Hurdle Race Plate, nor did Mr. Brayley's Leonore give her eight opponents any chance in the Golden Green Hunters' Plate. The event of the meeting—the Great Metropolitan Steeple-chase—attracted but five of the 17 coloured to the post, the favouritism being divided between Mr. Studd's Jealousy and Judge. The winner, however, turned up in Royalist, who, after about a quarter a mile had been covered, went to the front and making the remainder of the running won by twenty lengths. Mr. Crawshaw, by dint of downright good riding, won the Uxendon Hurdle Race on Arlesienne, Altesse being again second.

In Lord FitzHardinge's country such a month as November was never remembered; and the Duke of Beaufort's hounds, as well as the Cotswold, have been equally fortunate. The Berkeley have killed 42 brace of foxes, and there are plenty left all over the country. The Misses Sumner, Lord FitzHardinge's nieces, have a wonderful pack of beagles, which his Lordship keeps for the purpose of driving the foxes out of the hedgerows; and they have killed 27 brace of hares this season. The Earl of Coventry's hounds have been having the best of sport in Worcestershire. Last week they had a tremendous run of three hours, from old Hills, a favourite meet, during which the fox crossed the Teme and the Severn, and was eventually pulled down at Croome, close at home.

WHO BROKE THE TOWN HALL PIANO?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I as one of the valuable townsmen alluded to in your issue of the 13th inst., on behalf of the Preventive Service, do assure you that no member of the service or their guests committed the rash act to which your correspondent refers to in the Bombay "Tatler." I would further state that at a late hour, about 5-30 A.M., after the ball was over and the company had dispersed, something like "Old Lang Syne" was heard to burst forth from the south-west corner of the Town Hall. When the custodian repaired to the spot he found there a perfect stranger performing on the instrument, almost in darkness.

ONE OF THE BALL COMMITTEE.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I enclose a copy of the "Mémorial Diplomatique" of Nov. 30th. It contains the most important passages of a letter addressed by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps to Lord Granville. This document explains fully the views of the promoters of the Central Asian Railway scheme, and the object of the mission of M. Victor de Lesseps and myself to India. An English version of the letter appeared in the *Times* of Dec. 3rd.—Believe me, Sir, yours truly, A. STUART, C.E.

Esplanade Hotel, 13th Jan. 1874.

The following is a translation of the article referred to by Mr. Stuart:—

"My Lord,—I have to thank you for kindly touchsafing me a reply to the letter in which I took the liberty of transmitting to you the report of the Paris Geographical Society on the project of a railway to Central Asia. In a few days my son, Victor de Lesseps, accompanied by an English engineer, Mr. A Stuart, will start for India to investigate the possibility of connecting the Russian railway system with the Anglo-Indian lines. They will also endeavour to extend their investigations to the other side of the British frontiers, and they will be mainly guided by the direction which they will deem it their duty to solicit from the Viceroy of India. Permit me to offer a few remarks on the subject of this enterprise. In my address to the Geographical Society I have pointed out the general direction of the line proposed by me. Proceeding from Moscow it reaches Samarcand by way of Tashkend. It then touches the Oxus near Balkh, and, following this river and some of its tributaries to the slope of the hills, crosses the intervening ridges by one of the existing caravan roads. The remainder of the line as far as Peshawur lies in the valley of the Cabul river. I need not observe that this sketch gives only an approximate idea of the contemplated route, and that it admits of being modified in accordance with local requirements, nor will it be necessary for me to dilate upon the commercial advantage to the Anglo-Indian Empire of a railway connecting it with Central Asia. Rapid and direct communications with Europe would considerably increase the international traffic. All branches of commerce, both in England and in India, would be affected thereby, and the increase of traffic in Indian railways which would be the necessary consequence would first diminish and probably soon do away altogether with the heavy charges which the guaranteed interest imposes on the Indian Budget. I will then say no more on this point, but will pass on to consider the political aspect of the question. Apprehensions have been lately expressed in England respecting the progress of Russian power and influence in Central Asia. It has been even asserted that in the event of a war a Russian army might profit by my Central Asia railway to attempt the invasion of India. I confess there is not in my opinion any sufficient ground to anticipate an Anglo-Russian collision in Central Asia. If England keeps south of the Hindu Kush and Russia confines her action to the northern side of the hills, both have an ample scope for the display of pacific energy and civilizing ambition for centuries to come. But, I admit that war is one of those unfortunate contingencies which, however improbable, are yet always possible. I do not therefore deny that Her Majesty's Government is only doing its duty in weighing chances, and, I love and respect England far too much not to have myself reflected on the consequences likely to ensue from a union of the Indian and Russian railways in the event of a hostile encounter between the two States. Before entering upon this question let me observe that, as we all know, the Russian Government are determined to make a railway to Samarcand at their own expense in case the thing is not done by a private company. The matter therefore resolves itself into this—will a railway from Samarcand to Peshawur across the Hindu Kush be advantageous, or will it be prejudicial to the British interests in the event of a war? Since the Khiva campaign there can be no doubt that, in the interest of the natives and in order to secure the safety of her own frontiers, Russia will be forced to extend her rule or, at any rate, her influence in Central Asia. Nature herself, when she surrounded the basin of the Upper Oxus with the highest mountains in the world, allotted to Russia a distinct and easily defined sphere of action. Let us assume now that Russia fulfils her manifest destiny in the basin of the Oxus while England remains inactive south of Hindu Kush, and it is certain that the fanatic Mahomedans of the Amou Darya Valley will be forced across the hills and will strengthen that Mahomedan element in India and the neighbouring provinces already fomenting such frequent rebellions against the British Government. On this supposition it cannot, therefore, but be highly desirable for England to carry a railway through the hills in which her troops may have some day to operate; and, independently of this, the very existence of the railway must considerably augment the influence of England beyond her frontiers; but there is the other alternative that England annexes the Cabul Valley, while Russia extends her rule along the Oxus. In such a case England will carry her railway to the southern slopes of the Hindu Kush, while Russia is sure to push her own lines to the northern declivity of the hills. Will it then be possible to prevent the two railway systems being connected? As long as England retains her ancient supremacy at sea—a supremacy only strengthened by the general adoption of the steamship—she has nothing to fear from the progress of Russian power or influence in Central Asia. Were a Russian army ever to attempt the invasion of India the operations of that army would have to be carried on at a distance of several thousand miles from its military base in Europe, but the English troops would fight with Bombay and Calcutta in their rear and the Suez Canal at the disposal of their shipping. Secure in the possession of these superior advantages, India, in my opinion, can afford to await the attack of an army whose only line of communication would be a railway several thousand miles long, and who, were but tunnel or bridge destroyed, would be obliged to capitulate. Should our project deserve the approval of the British Government we shall be happy to obey the directions of the Anglo-Indian authorities respecting the route between Peshawur and the Hindu Kush. On the other side of the Hindu Kush we shall be mainly guided by the instructions of the Russian Government. I hope Her Majesty's Government will deign to authorize the Viceroy of India to assist my son and Mr. Stuart in pursuing their inquiries on the spot. All England, I am convinced, will look favourably upon an enterprise destined to promote the moral and material progress of the world and to supply a fresh guarantee for the preservation in the future of quiet and order in Central Asia."

BOMBAY.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR.—The Maharaja Holkar is expected to arrive here in the course of next week, and will stay for about a week.

AHMEDABAD TRAINING COLLEGE.—Nearly 114 candidates have been admitted this year in the Ahmedabad Training College.

VAGRANTS.—On Monday two European vagrants named John Wilson and Walter Eggulton were arrested and sent to the Government work-house.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of five rupees from "Kerro," contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

OODWARA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who is now on tour in Gujerat, has contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Oodwara charitable dispensary.

ILLEGAL SALE OF DRUG.—A native woman named Fatma was yesterday fined by Mr. Connon Rs. 10, for keeping a place for the sale of an intoxicating drug, without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Rama Mahadoo, employed on board cargo-boat No. 22, got his foot seriously injured on Monday by a bar of iron accidentally falling on it. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court one Hulloo Dossa was charged, before the Senior Magistrate, with having in his possession a quantity of sugar, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The man admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 15.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES AND ORNAMENTS.—A Hindoo named Nuthoo Jetha reported to the police, the other day, the theft of currency notes and ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,845. The police have arrested Phul and Lilla, women, and one Pitamber Pradhan, on the above charge.

ILLUMINATION AT BARODA.—A correspondent of a vernacular newspaper writes from Baroda that on the 7th and 8th inst. there was a grand illumination at Baroda at the expense of Luxmeebaee, the daughter of a weaver at Sucheen, who had been provided with everything necessary for the occasion by the Gaekwar.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, Dinshaw Hormusjee, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Cowasjee Byramjee, and Rustomjee Dorabjee were charged with assaulting a policeman while in the execution of his duty. The first defendant was fined Rs. 20, and the rest Rs. 15 each.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, at the Esplanade Band-stand, this evening:—

Overture	Barber of Seville	Rossini.
Selection	Gemma di Vergy	Donizetti.
Valse	Spring, Gentle Spring	Riviere.
Selection	L'ile di Tulipatan	Offenbach.
Quadrille	Spanish Beauty	Relle.
Galop	Jongleur	Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE REIGN OF FOLLY AT NOWSAREE.—We learn that the charge of arson laid before the Sir Foujdar of Nowsaree for burning a shed used as a prayer-house near the tower of silence in that city was followed by the arrest of the brother of the dustoor or high priest and one Jamsetjee Hormusjee and the issue of a warrant for the apprehension of the dustoor himself. This may appear to a British subject a high-handed proceeding; but any irregularity seem to be practicable in His Highness the Gaekwar's territories. The dustoor dreaded the ignominy of being arrested under the warrant and dragged through the streets of the town; and before it could reach him he and his brother submitted to the terms proposed to a compromise, and under coercion passed a writing beggiug to be pardoned for the offence of arson, although in reality they have had nothing to do with it. The dustoor thus escaped arrest under the warrant, and his brother was released on bail.

THE RECENT MURDER OF A KHOJA WOMAN.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Nanjee Metha, a Khoja merchant, was brought up on remand, and charged with the murder of his wife Dhunbae, on the morning of the 26th December, in a house at Bengalpoora. Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution. Several additional witnesses were examined, after which the case was adjourned for further enquiry till to-day.

A CHARGE OF THEFT.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, Anna Lima, a Goanese woman, an ayah in the service of Mr. Henry Cleveland, solicitor, High Court, was charged with theft of thirty-four rupees, and various domestic articles, of the value of Rs. 16, the property of Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland said, that for some time past he had missed various things from his house. About two months ago he missed some brandy from a box, and some money from another box, the locks of which were opened by one and the same key. On the 3rd inst. Rs. 570, principally notes of Re. 20 each, were put in this box, and the memo. kept of the monies taken from it, and on Sunday last the 11th inst. Rs. 34 were missed. The prisoner was given into custody on suspicion to Mr. Brown, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, who on searching her person found a key which was found to open the locks of the brandy and cash boxes, and also a key to open the locks of the godown and cupboard. The prisoner's room was searched by Mr. Brown, and in her box some pieces of new lace, some boxes of Field's soap tablets, two notes for Rs. 20 each, a note for Rs. 5, and a bottle of sherry were found. Mr. Cleveland said the articles belonged to him.

The prisoner had nothing to urge in defence.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that the prisoner's conduct had been very ungrateful, and under the circumstances he would inflict the full penalty provided by law. The prisoner was accordingly sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour in the County Jail.

FIRE AT ARTHUR BUNDER.

A FIRE took place among the cotton bales stored on Arthur Bunder in front of No. 6 Grant's Buildings between 2 and 3 a.m. yesterday morning, and as there was a steady breeze from the northward a considerable blaze was soon established. Messrs. Bailey and D'Arcy, police officers, were promptly on the ground, and the fire attracted many Europeans and natives to the spot, who at once commenced removing the bales of cotton surrounding those on fire. The steam fire-engines from the Fort, Mazagon, and Mandvee were not long in putting in an appearance, and one of them was after some little trouble, owing to the roadway having been blocked in the removal of the cotton bales, got to work and the fire was soon brought under control. The police officers were untiring in their efforts, and were very ably backed by many of the residents of Grant's Buildings, though there were others who preferred taking a calm survey of the scene from the windows, they perhaps not caring to face the cold or not being on good terms with hard work. There were some 50 or 60 of the loose packed bales destroyed, the value of which is estimated at Rs. 3,000, but the loss is divided between three merchants. This is the second occasion within the last three months of fire occurring on these premises, and there can be little doubt that more care should be exercised by those interested in the property as, though nothing very serious has resulted in either of these cases, it is not to say that the same indemnity may always be expected. The origin of the conflagration is unknown, but it is far from improbable that some native sleeping amongst the bales may have dropped a spark from his "beedee" before falling off to sleep.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

GUNPUTRAO SHAMRAO V. WITTOBA CHUSHNAJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Leathes, Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, appeared for the second defendant, Saraswutteebaee.

Mr. Telang applied for a fortnight's postponement on the ground that his client had several claims to recover under her husband's will, that no probate had yet been obtained as the official translation of the will was not ready until two days ago, and that she wished to file a written statement of her defence.

Mr. Mayew opposed the application; and after some discussion, his Lordship adjourned the hearing until the 27th inst., when it comes on peremptorily, the defendant Saraswutteebaee to pay the costs of the day.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. PURBHOODAS PRANJEEVUDDAS.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant, who appeared in person, produced his schedule, in which the claim was entered as admitted. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 8,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 24th October 1870 up to date, and interest at the same rate on the judgment. Execution stayed until further order.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. AHMEDBHOY BAHIMTOOLA.

Mr. Lang, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 9,100, the amount due for calls on shares in respect of which defendant had been settled as a contributory by the High Court of Chancery. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 9,100, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 24th October 1870 until payment, and costs.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. BULWUNTRAO BHICKAJEE DOWLAY.

Mr. Lang, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant, a banker, formerly residing on the Kalbadevi road, did not appear. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 7,000, the amount of calls due by the defendant, costs, and interest at 5 per cent. from the 24th October 1870 until payment.

MUNCHERJEE ARDASER V. ARDASER DOSABHOY MOONSHEE.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Ghandibhoy, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. Plaintiff had been lending defendant money from time to time, and the suit was brought to recover Rs. 22,762 due on an account adjusted and signed by the defendant on the 22nd October 1873, the last Dewalee. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 22,762 with interest at 6 per cent. from the 22nd October 1873 until payment, and costs.

SOONDERJEE JAITHA V. SPENCER, SHAW, AND CO.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiff. The first defendant appeared in person and said he had filed his schedule, in which a part of the claim was admitted, and that the rest was not inserted as he had received no account from the plaintiff.

Mr. Latham said the second defendant, Mr. J. A. Shaw, had obtained the benefit of the new Bankruptcy Act at home, and that the estate had been vested in Mr. Turquand as a trustee. Mr. Hall (Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.) holds a power of attorney from Mr. Turquand to receive summonses on his behalf; and the learned counsel, therefore, applied only for a fortnight's postponement, with liberty to amend generally. His Lordship adjourned the case until the 27th inst., with liberty to plaintiff to amend the plaint as he might be advised.

NANHENAHOO WIDOW V. SHAMJEE RAMJEE AND ANOTHER.

On Mr. Constable's application on behalf of the plaintiff the case was postponed for two months.

The following cases were disposed of before Mr. Justice Marriott:—

MICHAEL DE LIMA V. ANNE PENNELL.

Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff, and moved for a postponement of the hearing of the suit to the 27th January, on the ground that the summons had not been served. Granted.

BROUM FATMA SULTAN V. NANABHOY BOMANJEE.

The Advocate-General, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved for a postponement of the hearing of the suit for one week.

Mr. Latham, for the defendant, consented. Order accordingly.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE V. DOSSIBAI, WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

Mr Lynch appeared for the plaintiff.

The suit was originally postponed for the plaintiff to prove that letters of administration had been granted to the defendant.

A copy of the letters of administration of her husband's estate, granted to the first defendant, was produced and put in.

Decree for Rs. 2,815 and costs against the first defendant. Decree to be satisfied out of the deceased's assets, if any; suit against the rest of the defendants dismissed without costs.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Mr. W. T. Cole, Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, 65,800 lbs. [(168,bales), of the aggregate value of Rs. 19,175, were shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports, during the month of December last. Of these, 728 lbs., valued at Rs. 250, were shipped to Genoa, and 65,072 lbs., valued at Rs. 18,925, to Hongkong. In addition to the above, 1678 pressed bales of cotton, weighing 265,216 lbs., of the aggregate value of Rs. 75,725, have been shipped to Bombay.

THE PENAL CODE USED AS A SCREW ON PURCHASERS OF LIQUOR LICENSES.

On Saturday last, Mr. W. M. Coghlan, the Session Judge of Tanna, heard and disposed of two criminal appeals, presented by Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham, Vakil, High Court, on behalf of one Balkrishna Apaji, who was tried and convicted by Mr. A. K. Nairne, first class Magistrate, under Section 185 of the Indian Penal Code, in two cases, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in each cases with the alternative of undergoing simple imprisonment for five days in default of payment. Both the appeals were heard together. The cases arose from the sale by public auction of licenses for the manufacture and retail sale of country liquor in the talooka of Salsette for the year 1873-74, under the following circumstances:—

The Collector of Tanna, Mr. J. Robertson, sold the licenses in question by public auction on the 12th September 1873, under certain conditions. The first of these conditions stipulated that whoever desired to make the highest bid at the auction sale might do so, but that it was optional with the Collector either to accept or reject such bid. After a bid was called three times, a deposit equal to one-fourth of the amount of the bid must be made by the bidder at once. The tenth condition was that a bidder was not to consider his bid confirmed, though called three times, until all the licenses in the talooka were sold off. The Collector might reject such bid, even after it was called three times, or might pass such order about it as might seem proper to him. The accused Balkrishna Apaji made the highest bid for two of the licenses sold by auction on the 12th September, and his bid was called three times. He then offered to pay the amount of deposit required by the first condition, but the money was not received. The sale of the remaining licenses in the Salsette talooka was adjourned to the 23rd September. On that day, the accused again offered to pay the amount of deposit, but the Collector's people again refused to receive the money. Subsequently, on the same day, the accused gave a notice in writing to the Collector, complaining that the usual deposit was not received from him, both on the 12th and the 23rd September, nor was his bid for the two licenses confirmed; that according to the practice of previous years, bids were confirmed on the same day on which the auction took place. The notice concluded with a request to the Collector to inform the accused within four days whether his two bids were confirmed or rejected, assigning this reason for the request that he was a resident of a different place and would, therefore, be quite unable to make the necessary preparations if orders were abruptly given to him to carry out the licenses, and that he would thereby sustain loss. To this notice, the Collector made no reply. The licenses sold on the 12th and 23rd September received the Collector's confirmation on the 17th October. But it was not communicated to the accused till the 25th idem. The licenses were to commence from the 1st November 1873. The accused having refused to take up his two licenses on the ground assigned in his notice, the Collector prosecuted him under section 185 of the Penal Code for bidding at the auction sale without intending to perform the obligations arising from such bid. At the trial, Mr. Nairne held it proved that the accused had offered to pay the amount of the deposit on the 12th and the 23rd September, but that the money was not received. It also appeared in evidence that he was a man of sufficient substance and was in the habit of taking up such licenses and performing them without any default. No evidence was produced by the prosecution to show bad faith on the part of the accused at the time of making his bids. Mr. Nairne, however, presumed it from the subsequent failure of the accused to take up his licenses. His reasons for drawing such a conclusion fully appear from the following finding recorded by him in the cases:—

"The prisoner at the liquor sale of the 12th September bid Rs. 16,000 for the Bandora shops and afterwards repudiated his liability. The loss thereby caused to Government is the reason of this prosecution being undertaken, though it is not necessary to prove such loss. The facts of the case are not disputed, and it is only necessary to consider whether prisoner has laid himself open to the penalties prescribed by Section 185. The essence of the offence punishable under this section is the intention, and in this, as in most cases, intention cannot be directly proved, but must be assumed from the conduct and knowledge of the accused. In this case prisoner has proved that he on the 23rd September was ready to pay the earnest money of his contract, but that on the same day he gave a notice to the Collector stating that he would not be bound by the contract unless it was confirmed by the Collector within four days. But it is evident that if prisoner knew that the contract could not, according to the rules, be confirmed within four days, and that according to the terms of the sale the earnest money could not be received at that time, then his offer of the money and tender of the notice would argue rather against than in favour of his good faith in making the bid. Now it is quite clear, both from the evidence of the Deputy Collector and from the conditions of the sale recorded in this case, that the sale was not complete until the confirmation of the same should be given, and there is nothing whatever in the conditions of the sale to make it incumbent on the Collector to give the confirmation within a certain time, though I should certainly consider it incumbent on him to give it in sufficient time to allow of all the arrangements for the working of the contract being made. In point of fact, the confirmation was given on October 17th, that is a clear fortnight before the contract would come into force—ample time for all arrangements to be made. Prisoner by his own acknowledgment and that of his witness has been in the habit of taking liquor contracts, and must certainly, therefore, be held to know the conditions and practice. This being the cases, it certainly appears to me that the fact of his tendering the money as early as September 23rd and the notice on the same day show that he had, at a very early period, an intention of getting out of his engagement, while the fact of his having taken money with him on the day of the sale proves nothing except that he intended bidding for something or other. It appears to me that a man who at a sale of this sort bids recklessly in the belief that he may afterwards find some means of getting out of his bargain must be held, and have the intention required by section 185, and I also think that a proved and acknowledged repudiation of his liability at a very early period and on totally untenable grounds may be taken as proof of intention. Clauses 1, 3, 10 and 11 of the conditions are those which show prisoner to have been quite unjustified in the course he took. It is not necessary otherwise to refer to the conditions of sale or the necessity for this prosecution. Prisoner is convicted of having bidden for this contract, not intending to perform the obligations incurred, and is sentenced under section 185 Indian Penal Code to pay a fine of Rs. 100; in default, five days' simple imprisonment."

Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham, in appeal, contended that there was literally no evidence in the case to show bad faith on the part of his client when bidding for the two licenses. The prosecution was bound to prove this. His client's good faith, on the contrary, was clearly evident from the fact of his having twice offered to pay the deposit money. The presumptions on which the learned magistrate below based the existence of bad faith in the accused did not legally arise from the facts which he held proved in the case. He referred to a case in 9, Bombay H. C. Rep., 448, and observed that it was exactly similar to the case of his client, with this exception, that the offence charged in that case was different from that charged against the accused.

Mr. Narayen Amrit was heard in support of the conviction under instructions from the magistrate.

Judge Coghlan gave the following decision:—I am unable to concur with the magistrate. The strongest presumption that I am able to raise against the appellant on the evidence is that he changed his mind about his bargain and endeavoured to evade fulfilment of his obligation by proposing an impossible condition. This case is very like Reg v. Hargovundas and another, in 9, Bombay H. C. Rep., 448. The liability of the appellant, if any, is to a civil action, not to the criminal law. I reverse the conviction and sentence and direct that the fine, if paid, be remitted.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP HAHNEMANN, 1,313 tons, Captain J. Thomson, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE BARQUE LIMERICK LASS, 595 tons, Captain S. Yeaton, will sail to-day for New York via Allepey with a general cargo.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. GOLCONDA, 1,253 tons, Captain Fraser, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China Mail and the following cargo:—135 bales cotton, 1513 chests opium, and sundries.

THE SHIP JAVA, 1,200 tons, Captain R. Miller, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Liverpool (September 27th) with a cargo of 1,686 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain McNeill, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Goa—Mr. Antonio Dun DeMello. For other ports—Forty-two deck passengers.

THE BARQUE NIGHT HAWK, 651 tons, Captain C. Blaney, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Mauritius (December 3rd), via Allepey, with a cargo of 19,660 bags sugar, and five passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Mahomed Sedick.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

(*From the Gazette of India.*)

PREPARATION OF IRRIGATION PRO

ake care that this self-interest should really exist, and that it should be rendered obvious. In the case of proprietors who have only a fixed and limited interest in their property, there is no such self interest to appeal to, and therefore there is no hope, and there can be no just expectation that they will ever spend money on improvements.

17. In the next place, the same effect is produced in a less degree upon all owners of land whose rents can only be raised by same difficult and expensive process. The duty of recognizing subordinate shares in the ownership of land wherever they existed is a duty which cannot be denied. But neither can it be denied that, in proportion as those shares are numerous, complicated and difficult of increment, in the same proportion are the motives weakened which can alone induce superior owners to spend their income on improvements.

18. In the third place, there can be no doubt that, when the owners of land know that they are liable to have the proportion of the rental which they pay to the State arbitrarily enhanced at the end of some temporary settlement such as a term of 30 years, a powerful effect is produced in discouraging outlay on permanent improvements. A lease for 30 years is amply sufficient, and more than sufficient, to give complete security to the actual cultivators of the soil in respect to the profits of even the highest cultivation. It is ample also to encourage reclamation of waste lands where this can be effected by ordinary labour. It is sufficient, therefore, and more than sufficient, to induce them to do all that mere cultivators can ever be expected to do. But those more permanent and expensive improvements which are usually execute in Europe are inseparably connected with the prospect of secure and permanent enjoyment, and with the feeling which identifies a man's own interest with the interests of succeeding generations.

19. Lastly, it is to be remembered that, under the system of Land Revenue which has long prevailed in India, whether the settlement be permanent or only temporary, and whether it be made with zemindars, or with villages, or with individual ryots, the proportion of the total produce of the soil, and consequently, of the rent, which is absorbed by the State, is very large. Proprietors of the smaller class who do not enjoy more, and who generally enjoy less than one-half the rental, are not in the position which enables proprietors of land in other countries to expend largely out of their income upon the permanent improvement of the soil. The late Marquis of Dalhousie repeatedly complained that in India the people do nothing for themselves, and expect everything to be done for them by the Government. But, where the Government appropriates a large proportion of that surplus produce of the soil which in all countries must be the foundation of individual and of national wealth, it cannot expect the people to have the enterprising and independent spirit which that wealth promotes. It is at least satisfactory to remember that this is a system which we did not establish, but one which we inherited from the native Governments which preceded us. Indeed, it may be said with truth that we have done much to mitigate its evils. But we ought not to forget that the State, in taking so large a share of the rental, will naturally be expected to make also a more than corresponding share of the proper duties of a landlord, because the portion which remains to proprietors cannot generally be more than sufficient to afford them a living commensurate with their habits and with their social position. It may well be open to question whether it is possible for any Government to discharge such duties really well—as thriftily, as wisely, or as completely, as they can be discharged by individual owners. But this is one of the difficulties of a system which has descended to us. We must meet these difficulties as best we can, taking care not to aggravate them by undermining such rights of property as remain, or have come to be established, in any class of the people.

20 Looking, therefore, at the circumstances in which we thus find ourselves placed, I would not have your Excellency to interpret my anxiety for greater care in the preparation of Irrigation estimates to indicate either any desire to discourage the undertaking of such works where they are really required, or a desire to insist on such immediate returns as can only be secured by arbitrary exactions levied either on the owners or on the occupiers who may be benefitted. There are circumstances in which compulsory rates may be justified and have long prevailed; but, as a rule, we must be content to wait for such appreciation of the benefits conferred as will induce owners and occupiers willingly to give such price for the water as may be remunerative to the State.

21. On the general principles now adopted in respect to local taxation, the growing increase of property and of wealth in all its forms which may be due to such works, or to the security and peace afforded by our Government, will be accessible to taxation in proportion as it may be really required. When this principle comes to be generally acknowledged and understood, there will no longer be any temptation to regard the growing wealth of any class of the people as a subject of regret; and, on the other hand, all classes will understand that they are liable to be called on to respond to such further calls upon them as must arise, from time to time, out of the progress of society, and out of the necessities either of general or of local administration.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THEFT.—Two seamen named respectively Danie O'Sullivan and Thomas Adams of the ship Her Majesty were charged by Charlotte Harvey, with theft, by dishonestly taking last night from the house of the prosecutrix in Moor Street, Black Town, one pair of gold earrings, one gold broach, a gold pin, Rs. 4-3-8 in cash, and notes and sundry articles of clothing, aggregating in all Rs. 75. The first prisoner admitted the charge, but the second said he knew nothing about the matter. The facts were that the prisoners had left about two this morning. On the prosecutrix getting up she found the property missing, when she complained to the police, who arrested both prisoners; all the property with the exception of Rs. 4 was recovered. His Worship found the prisoners guilty, and sentenced them to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

TIGERS.—Authentic intelligence has been received of the capture and destruction of a man-eater, which was the dread of the people inhabiting the villages in and around Gundulpet, in the Mysore district. The amildar, Veerasami Naidu, had the animal first caught in a net, into which the ferocious beast was enticed, and was afterwards shot by the amildar himself. This took place on the 26th ultimo, near the village of Kettakere.—Another large royal tiger was caught in a trap, on the 21st ultimo, near Darati Belta hill in the Koratagere taluq of the Toomkoor district, and stripes is being sent a prisoner in close custody to Bangalore by the amildar Aunia. We consider that the two Amildars deserve much credit for their exertions, in riding the country of those destructive beasts. It would be well if all amildars in taluqs where tigers and cheetahs exist, were to follow the good example set by Messrs. Veerasami Naidu and Aunia.

THE SENTENCE ON MARSHAL BAZAINE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, DEC 13.

THERE has now been sufficient time for a just appreciation of the effect produced upon the French public by the conclusion of the great trial and the subsequent decision of the Government, and the impression made may be pronounced decidedly favourable. Only a very small minority of persons, consisting chiefly of Bonapartists, are disposed to dispute the justice of the sentence passed by the Court, whose impartiality, and whose desire to give the prisoner the benefit of every possible doubt, is questioned by nobody The impression made in Paris by the sentence was immense.

The Trial had been very long pending, and for weeks past the most frequent question one heard asked was "What will be done with the Marshal?" and at last, as the end drew near, the tension became painful. Many persons, especially women, were deeply affected when the news came, "Unanimously guilty on all the charges, and condemned to death." Had Bazaine appealed, as is the almost invariable practice, we should have entered on a fresh period of suspense, less poignant, but still painful. His friends, or his instinct, gave him good advice when they induced him to reject appeal and cut the matter short. The Duc d'Aumale's letter to the Minister of War, which the *Gazette* published as justificatory document simultaneously with the commutation, finds general approval, as does everything the Duke has done during the whole trial. The clemency of the Government is also warmly applauded, for indeed it would have been shocking at this time of day, to have led this old man, covered with scars and honours received in the service of France, to public degradation and death. In short, the Tribunal which passed the severest sentence, and the Chief of the State who exercised his prerogative of mercy, are alike approved. The commutation of the capital penalty has another good effect. When the sentence was announced almost the first remark heard was that this trial would be but the forerunner of many others, and several persons, both military and civilian, who had played prominent parts during the war, were named as likely to have their turn. Some of them must have quaked, feeling that their withers were not unwrung. The clemency shown to Bazaine puts an end to those apprehensions, and we may reasonably expect that no further attempt will be made to expose before a tribunal those shortcomings and offences. As regards Bazaine, it is to be expected the Government will do its duty, and, having spared his life, will not afford a demoralizing precedent by over indulgence to a guilty man. I have already heard it said that after a time he would doubtless be allowed to undergo his punishment of detention in a *maison de sante*, and that, subsequently, a day would come when he would be included in an amnesty. If this is to be the case it would have been better to decree that he should be perpetually banished from France than to leave an opening for the bad example that would be given were a man pronounced by a properly constituted Court so great a criminal to be seen hereafter living in ease and affluence in the country he had betrayed. For, notwithstanding the assertion of Maitre Lachaud (whose reputation as an advocate has not been enhanced by his pleadings in this very bad cause) that he had taken a dowerless bride, and that the estate given to her by Maximilian on her marriage had been confiscated by Juarez, it is well-known that Madame Bazaine, with whose sorrows everybody warmly sympathizes, has a fortune sufficient not to be exhausted by the heavy costs her husband will now have to pay. If the ex-Marshal is treated indulgently, if he be allowed to go and occupy a villa in a garden, and so to undergo mere nominal imprisonment, people will be apt to remember that a private soldier reprieved from a death sentence is sent to hard labour in an arsenal or penal settlement, and to say that there is little to deter future Marshals of France from forgetting their duty to their country in their dynastic predilections. A paper to-day says that the fort on the island of St. Margaret, opposite Cannes, will be assigned to Bazaine as a place of detention. It is a small island, about four miles long by one broad, and the fort contains its only inhabitants. The Arab prisoners implicated in the last Algerian insurrection were confined there. It is said that some of the Bonapartists, who were indignant at the severe sentence passed on Bazaine, are far from well pleased at its mitigation. Had he been shot he would have been their martyr. Now that he is merely degraded and imprisoned, it becomes difficult to surround him with a halo, and all that his personal and political friends can do is to trust in the return of the Empire, which would break his bonds and restore his honours.

The French Press is full of the one topic. The military journal, *L'Avenir Militaire*, known to be written chiefly by officers, and published six times a month, appeared in the short interval that elapsed between the sentence and its commutation, and its article may be held to represent the effect made by the result of the trial on a large part of the Army. It says:—

"The grave event of last night at the Trianen is more than the simple conclusion of long and painful debates, the last word of convinced judges, the terrible catastrophe of a horrible drama in which a whole army had been swallowed up, and all the honour of a country had nearly disappeared; it is an immense historical fact, of which the influence must react on the whole world. It is the end of a fatal epoch, the commencement of the regeneration of a whole people. It is the cry of moral rehabilitation of a host of brave men who during the three months' agony of the Siege of Metz witnessed the collapse of our military glories and the oblivion of every notion of military conscience and duty. It entitles those to raise high their hands who, after the disasters of Worth and Sedan, did not despair of France, but flocked from all quarters to range themselves under the orders of their patriot chiefs at the cry that the nation was in danger, and to struggle during a terrible winter against the invading flood of an implacable enemy. It is our old tradition of military honour that rises erect before us."

It was fully to be expected that many papers, and especially those representing the Army, would find, in Bazaine's guilt, an extenuation of its reverses, and a vindication of its conduct. This is fair enough, if it be not carried too far. The mistake of the French Press and public ever since the beginning of the war has been that it claimed and asserted too much. Had it contented itself with pointing out that under the Empire the Army had dwindled and become demoralized, and therefore was overmatched and beaten, few would have disputed what was really the truth. Instead of that, the cry of "Treachery" was raised, whereas in most instances the fault lay with the paucity of men and the incompetency of commanders, and also, in some cases, in the relaxation of discipline, and ridiculous attempts were made to prove military superiority in the teeth of crushing defeats. During and since the war, how often have we not heard boastful pretensions to superiority on equal terms, and been told that, had the war been carried on with the bayonet and with cavalry, the victory, due to the overwhelming power of the German artillery, would have been for the French. Now that a General in Chief has been convicted by a high and honourable tribunal of having neutralized the action of the fine army under his command, we need not wonder to see the most made of it in the way of redeeming the renown of French arms. Thus, the *Bein Public*, a paper of the Moderate Left, considered to be the organ of M. Thiers, says that the trial has brought some consolation to France:—

"The honour of the Army comes out untouched, and this is the highest eulogium after such catastrophes. Old reputations have been revived; modest acts of self-devotion have been brought into full light. This is well; but it does not redeem all faults, or give us the right to forget what immense reparation remains to be made."

This is a moderate view compared with that taken by Radical papers, which attribute to Bazaine's treachery the defeat of the Army of the Loire, the fall of Paris, the loss of Alsace and Lorraine—in short, all the disasters that came after Sedan. M. Gambetta's furious Proclamation when the news of the surrender of Metz reached Tours is not forgotten, and we need not wonder to find his special organ exultant. Fair play, however, should have prevented the omission, in the otherwise complete translation M. Gambetta's journal gives of the article in *The Times* of the 11th inst., of the passage near its commencement:—

"The recommendation to mercy will doubtless be acted upon by Marshal MacMahon, but the doom is none the less complete."

Such an intimation of English public opinion was calculated to have its effect, and so the *Republique Francaise* omits it.

The *Moniteur Universel* says:—

"The public consience sought in this trial much less an inexorable chastisement than the truth. It desired to know by what combination of unprecedented catastrophes France had been led to lose an army like that of the Rhine and a frontier like that of Metz."

The reflections of the *Francais* are marked by much good sense. After affirming the deep emotion with which the sentence was received in Paris—an emotion due in great measure to the solemnity of the trial and the significant unanimity of the verdict—it says:—

"A crime such as that for which Marshal Bazaine has just been condemned is not commited unless the whole nation be in an unhealthy state. Let the chief culprits be punished; justice requires it. But let us show the patient the danger of his malady, and, far from helping to deceive him by flattering his pride and his illusions, let us tell him that he can only be saved by a complete reform of his morality, by a severe return to the too-long forgotten ideas of duty, sacrifice, and true patriotism. Let us remember, in a word, that France is not merely a judge, still less a mere curious spectatress of this great debate; if she disposes of punishment and mercy for one man, she has also for herself, before God and before history, to turn away deserved chastisements and to obtain pardon for many things. And the word which at this solemn hour ought to be on her lips and in her heart is the great Christian word 'Penitence.'"

The *Soir* is equally reasonable when it says:—

"Yesterday's judgment must be regarded as a satisfaction given to justice, not as a satisfaction to our self-love. The condemnation is not a consolation. If the decision of the Court Martial diminishes in certain respects the glory of our conquerors, it is not for us a complete and definitive reparation of our honours. Guilty as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Rhine may have been, the success of a great war does not depend solely on the weakness and irresolution of one man. It is not before a tribunal that a vanquished nation takes its revenge. Let us not, then, lull ourselves to sleep on this pleasant pillow, and believe that the superiority of Prussia was due only to a few bad selections made by our Government. Let us not lightly lose the benefit of this cruel lesson, or forget that we have still many reforms to make in our institutions, our character, and our ideas."

It proceeds to point out that the example just made would be rather hurtful than useful, if a people which had allowed itself to be beaten, invaded, and mutilated were to look upon Bazaine as the scapegoat whose condemnation was its acquittal. All friends of France will read these expressions with pleasure, as containing promise of real improvement, and such language is the more to be commended because it has not been frequently found in the French Press, which has been generally more prone to flatter the nation than to tell it unpleasant truths. The Legitimist and clerical papers are reserved in their remarks on the sentence. The *Univers* says:—

"We will say nothing of it. Perhaps one day history will revive it. God preserve us from suspecting the conscientiousness of the Judges or from adding to the load of the condemned."

The *Monde* says:—

"The effect of this condemnation will be immense in our country. We will not dwell on the painful subject. It is not only the person of Marshal Bazaine that it is at stake; the general policy of France is also engaged. Public opinion will have difficulty in separating the purely military side of the trial from the political circumstances."

The *Union* has only one deduction to make from whatever comes before it, and it naturally concludes that the Bazaine trial furnishes an additional argument or the re-establishment of the Monarchy. It points, also, to revelations hereafter to be made, and assures us that history will tear away the veil which conceals a sombre mystery. Since the main spring of Bazaine's conduct seems to have been his adhesion to the fallen Empire and his repugnance to the Government of the 4th of September, the defenders of the latter show themselves hostile to him, while the Bonapartists fiercely attack the Republicans and demand that they, too, should be brought to a rigorous account. The *XIX e Siècle* writes:—

"For the last two years they repeat that, but for the 4th of September, France would have lost only Alsace and have paid only three milliards. The Trianon Judges have replied to these calumnies on the Republican party, and henceforward we are entitled to say, "Before the 4th of September Alsace was lost; after the 4th of September perhaps we might have reconquered Alsace and preserved Lorraine, but we had not reckoned on treason. It is not the Republic, it is the Empire, that costs us Alsace; it is not the Republic, it is treason, that costs us Lorraine."

The Bonapartist *Ordre* exclaims:—

"There have been other capitulations besides that of Metz in this terrible war. There was Strasburg, Sedan, Paris! There was that poor army of the East, lost, delivered up, betrayed by Jules Favre. Is the crime of the 4th of September to remain unpunished? Is not Trochu to be brought to the bar?" &c.

And the *Patrie* strikes the same note, and demands that Jules Favre should be brought to trial, and that Gambetta should be called to account for allowing Orleans to be a second time captured, for removing Aurelle des Paladines from his command, and for other numerous misdeeds. All this recrimination is painful to witness and humiliating to France, whose children thus fall foul of each other instead of uniting to heal the wounds of their country and restore her greatness. It is to be hoped this great Bazaine trial, which will occupy so conspicuous a place in the long record of *causes célebrès*, will be the last, as it is the first, occasioned by the late war. This country will gain nothing by ripping up old grievances. It may succeed in inculpating a few individuals and so soothing the smart of national vanity, but, as the *Francais* has truly said, their guilt cannot be proved without also proving that there is something rotten in the nation to which they belong.

It has been a relief that the Marshal-President's commutation of the sentence exempts Bazaine from that public degradation, agonizing to its victim and most painful to beholders, which consists in bringing the condemned man to a parade ground, tearing off his epaulettes and decorations, and otherwise humbling him to the dust. The condemned man, however, undergoes the effects of that degradation, and these, according to article 190 of the French Military Code, are the following:—

"1. Loss of rank and of the right of wearing its uniform and insignia.

"2. Absolute incapacity to serve in the army in any way whatever. Exclusion from all public employment and functions; loss of electoral rights; incapacity to act as a juryman or as an expert, to give evidence in a court of justice, to form part of a family council, or to be a guardian; deprival of the right of carrying arms, exclusion from the National Guard, incapacity to keep a school.

"3. The deprival of the right to wear any decoration and loss of all praise or recompense for previous services."

The following letter appears in the Paris papers as having been addressed by M. Lachaud, the counsel for Marshal Bazaine, to M. Thiers:—

"M. le Deputé,—After the terrible sentence which has just been passed upon Marshal Bazaine I have a duty to fulfil. You, as President of the Republic, granted to Marshal Bazaine, in compliance with his earnest request, the right of explaining his conduct before Judges. I thank you for that; and he who has been condemned by the First Council of War, through me, thanks you. You have, in the impartiality of your conscience and the perspicacity of your mind, believed firmly in the innocence of the Marshal. I thank you for that. You have encouraged me by your sympathy with the accused and supported me by your opinion. I thank you for that. Now everything is concluded; but the gratitude of Marshal Bazaine and of myself cannot be forgotten. A melancholy experience has already proved to France the sagacity of your opinion and the wisdom of your advice. The future will prove that upon this occasion also you were not mistaken.

"Receive, &c., "CHARLES LACHAUD.

"December 11."

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

PARIS, Dec. 14.

The Director-General of Prisons is to leave Paris this evening for the Ile St. Marguerite, Department of Var, on the coast of the Mediterranean, in order to examine the Fort and make what preparations are indispensable for the reception of ex-Marshal Bazaine. It is thought that a fortnight must elapse before he can be consigned to his new prison. Until that time he will continue to occupy the apartments at the Trianon-sur-Bois, which he should have left the day after the conclusion of the trial.

It is thought that the Marshal's family will accompany him to the Island but will not stay in the Fort.—*Times.*

BA! BA! BLACK SHEEP!

A Lay of Ashantee.

Ho! Newsboy! bring the paper!
It is all the same to me—
Times, *Telegraph*, or *Standard*,
What's the news from Ashantee?
For Politics I care not—
Hang the Trial of Bazaine!
Home Rule! and Disraeli!
And the Telegrams from Spain!
This is no time for trifling:—
All our prices may increase;
All my friends be smashed on Railways,
Or abused by the Police!
I am one whose business habits
Cannot doll his martial soul;
And thy ardour burns within me—
It's a subtstitute for Coal!
Though my scuttle may be empty,
I imagine in my glee
A vicarious perspiration
When I read of Ashantee!

For there no dreaded enemy
Brings Science to the fight;
No needle-guns to shoot our sons
Before they are in sight;
But cheap and nasty weapons
(How I love to think of *them*!)
Bad powder, and worse barrels
Of time-serving Brummagem!
And the greatest satisfaction
In our modern British eyes
Is, to think we're only hitting
At a man not half our size.
So our Valour is Discretion;
We can boldly cross the sea.
Send out our Cracks to make the *Blacks*
Behave in Ashantee!

Through the land the tale is thrilling
Of the Stores so thickly sent
(Let the cargoes all be useless,
But our money must be spent)—
Many thousand bales of blankets
Are suggested by the wise,
And unnumbered pairs of trousers,
To impede our bare Allies;
Traction-Engines, that will whistle
Shall strike terror to our foes,
And some fifty tons of pokers
Are thrown in by "One Who Knows."
Twice a hundred miles of Railway,
When our Troops would onward push,
Neatly packed in pic-nic baskets,
To be laid down in the Bush.
A small fleet of patent lifeboats
To be used across the plains,
If advance should be retarded
By the unexpected rains.
Worsted comforters, goloshes,
Strapless skates of newest plan,
Kalydor to give our soldiers
An immunity from tan!
Of all that Art can furnish,
Of all that Wealth can buy,
We'll have no lack—against the Black
We'll not work *niggerdly*;
Load all our ships to fulness!
Send out any one but me!
At home in bed I'll back the Red
To win in Ashantee!

Twaddle not to me of fevers,
Of malaris on the plains;
Even here in modern London
We have trouble with our drains.
You may prate of savage cunning,
Urge King Coffee is no fool,
Make much cry about the Black sheep,
And respect his Royal wool;
It is easy (from this distance,
Which lends strength to all my views)
To upset his pig-stye palace,
Burn his city of bamboos—
Where this grand Imperial Savage
Boasts Palm-oil his end in life—
And for sceptre wields a thigh-bone
Of a late lamented wife;
Where his native ply for rattle
Fantee ribs, as ready toys,
And the skulls of conquered chieftains
Are the footballs of his boys!
Is the plucky black I've painted?
Do you doubt the likeness true?
Go! and judge yourselves, my heroes
That's the work I leave to you.
For Improvement is the motto
That rules mankind to-day
(We've published Maps, that no mishaps
May make you lose your way).
Go! improve this noble Savage.
I can prophesy his fate.
What's in a name? But all the same
King Coffee goes to pot!

—*Punch.*

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Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.....Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.
Quarterly Price List of Drugs, Chemical Instruments, Druggists' Sundries, &c., furnished on receipt of Card.
General Catalogue of Domestic and Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Perfumery, Wines, Beverages, Foods, Household Chemicals, Instruments of different kinds, &c., &c.
D. S. KEMP & Co. study specially in their multifarious preparations to meet the numerous wants which are more or less peculiar to Indian life, and the popularity which their products have acquired shows the accuracy with which these wants have been comprehended, and the general reliance which is placed on all they manufacture.
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED.)
Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, and established on the model of the Civil Service Supply Association.
CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 20 EACH
(*With Power to Increase.*)
Deposit on Application Rs. 5 per Share.
Instalment on Allotment Rs. 5 per Share, and a further Call of Rs. 10 as required at an interval of not less than three months after allotment.
DIRECTORS.
WALTER LANG, Esq., Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.
T. E. TAYLOR, Esq., Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.
ANDREW HAY, Esq., Broker
A. F. PEILE, Esq., Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE.
PERCY J. JAMES, Esq., R.N., Commanding H. M. S. *Algonquin*.
(*With power to add to the number.*)
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE, Parsee Bazaar Street.
BANKERS.
The NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Elphinstone Circle.
AUDITORS.
T. LIDBETTER, Esq.; S. READ, Esq.
SECRETARIES AND AGENTS.
Messrs. C. E. MITCHELL & Co., No. 11 Hummum Street, to which address all communications should be sent, and where the Articles of Association can be seen.
PROSPECTUS.
THIS SOCIETY has been formed on the same co-operative principles as the Civil Service Supply Association in London, for the purpose of supplying its supporters with articles both of domestic consumption and general use at the lowest possible prices.
The Society is intended to supply a want long felt in Bombay, namely, of an institution where European stores of approved quality can be purchased at a very moderate advance over English wholesale prices, after addition of shipping charges.
It is intended to keep in stock nearly every requisite in ordinary use, and the goods will be ordered from England, &c., from the best wholesale houses in the trade.
To enable the Society to attain this object, negociations are being entered into with the wholesale houses in Europe which supply the Civil Service Supply Association in London, and it is anticipated that arrangements will be made as favourable to the Society as those which have been the true secret of the success of the Civil Service Supply Association.
Special arrangements will be made to suit up-country customers, and, as soon as practicable, Branch Stores will be opened at Poona, Kurrachee, and other important stations.
To avoid the possibility of bad debts, *all articles in stock are supplied from the Godown for cash at the time of ordering, and all orders from up country must be accompanied by a remittance*, and the number of the ticket and the name of the holder must be stated in all orders sent by post.
To suit the convenience of Shareholders, Deposit Accounts will be received of Rs. 50 and upwards, which will be credited to the Depositor on the purchase of goods by him.
Price Lists of all articles sold at the Society's Stores will be compiled every three months, and will be delivered free of charge to Shareholders. These price lists will be accurately compiled, and will be found to contain the fullest details as to the goods on sale:—Shareholders can thus, by writing out a list of articles required and sending the list with a remittance to the Society's stores, obviate the necessity of any personal attendance
It is an established fact that consumers by availing themselves of the co-operative system obtain an immense advantage both in quality and price, and from the assurance of support received from all classes of the community, the Directors are confident that this is an advantageous time to introduce the system of co-operation on an extensive scale with large and increasing body of consumers, and they have every reason to believe that by careful management the business will develop itself into a large and profitable undertaking.
Remittances may be made through any Bank or Firm for goods to be supplied, &c., to be paid in to the account of the Society, at the Society's Bankers, in Bombay. The goods ordered will then be despatched by rail or steamer, as required.
The Civil Service Supply Association, whose mode of doing business has been adopted by this Society, is a great commercial success in London, and pays a dividend of 7½ per cent. per annum. The extraordinary rapidity with which that business has grown will best be seen from the following table, showing the amount of sales at the Stores during each year of the Association's existence, viz:—

Date.	Amount of Sales.	Date.	Amount of Sales.
1865	£ 5,000	1869	£345,000
1866	21,000	1870	447,000
1867	83,000	1871	646,000
1868	218,000	1872	723,000

"During the half-year ending 31st March last the sales reached £382,000, being therefore at the rate of £764,000 a year, viz. for grocery and wine £410,000, for hosiery and clothing £192,000, and for fancy goods, stationery, &c. £182,000."
At the time the above extract appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine*, i.e. July 1871, in an *Article* by a *Member of the Civil Service Stores* (to which intending members are referred for the fullest information), 2,100 lbs. of tea and about 15 tons of sugar were being sold weekly.
"CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.—The Report of the Civil Service Supply Association, for the half-year ending the 28th February 1873, has just been issued. During the period under notice, 343 new shares have been issued, bringing the total number of shares now in force up to 1,325. The issue of 213 tickets to members of the Civil service, and 19 to their friends, has completed the number of tickets which the Committee are author zed to issue to outsiders, and we are informed that there are at present numerous applicants for tickets who, unless the existing rule is altered, cannot be admitted to the benefits of the Association. The goods bought during the half year represented a value of £370,760, the sales amounting to £391,742, and the stock in hand being valued at £95,638. The gross profit on trading was £21,523, and this, with the receipt for shares, tickets, and from other sources of revenue, amounting to £1,236, makes a total gross income of £22,759. The working expenses amounted to 6 2/3 per cent., or £20,113. The total net profit was £12,321."
The paid-up capital of the Civil Service Supply Association does not exceed £2,500. The net profit of £12,321, as quoted above, shows a percentage of nearly 500 per cent. on the capital of that Company.
The *Leeds Express* of the 4th June 1873 contains the following:—
"CIVIL